STATE OF MISSOURI

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

MISSOURI CLEAN WATER COMMISSION

MISSOURI STATE OPERATING PERMIT

In compliance with the Missouri Clean Water Law, (Chapter 644 R.S. Mo. as amended, hereinafter, the Law), and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Public Law 92-500, 92nd Congress) as amended,

Permit No.	MO-0096229
Owner:	City of Butler
Address:	101 North Lyons, PO Box 420, Butler, MO 64730
Continuing Authority:	Same as above
Address:	Same as above
Facility Name:	Butler Wastewater Treatment Plant
Facility Address:	Highway 52 East, Butler, MO 64730
Legal Description:	See page 2
Receiving Stream:	Mound Branch (C)
First Classified Stream and ID:	Mound Branch (C)(01300) 303(d)list
USGS Basin & Sub-watershed No.:	(10290102-120005)

is authorized to discharge from the facility described herein, in accordance with the effluent limitations and monitoring requirements as set forth herein:

FACILITY DESCRIPTION

See page 2

This permit authorizes only wastewater discharges under the Missouri Clean Water Law and the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System; it does not apply to other regulated areas. This permit may be appealed in accordance with Section 644.051.6 of the Law.

September 3, 2004
Effective Date

Stephen M. Mahfood, Director, Department of Natural Resources
Executive Secretary, Clean Water Commission

September 2, 2009
Expiration Date

Jim Hull, Director of Staff, Clean Water Commission

MO 780-0041 (10-93)

FACILITY DESCRIPTION (continued)

Outfall #001 – POTW- SIC #4952
Two oxidation ditches/two final clarifiers/aerobic sludge digestion/sludge is land applied.
Design population equivalent is 15,000.
Design flow is 1.5 MGD.
Actual flow is 0.84 MGD.
Design sludge production is 222 dry tons/year.
Actual sludge production is 144 dry tons/year.
Legal Description: N ½, SW ¼, Sec. 34, T40N, R31W, Bates County
Latitude/Longitude: +3813354/-09420364

Outfall #002 – POTW- SIC #4952
Stormwater/located on NW side of facility
Design flow is 0.43 cfs.
Actual flow is dependent on rainfall.
Legal Description: N ½, SW ¼, Sec. 34, T40N, R31W, Bates County
Latitude/Longitude: +3813351/-09420393

Outfall #003 – POTW – SIC #4952
Stormwater/located NE of facility where existing ditch meets Mound Branch
Design flow is 39.4 cfs.
Actual flow is dependent on rainfall.
Legal Description: N ½, SW ¼, Sec. 34, T40N, R31W, Bates County
Latitude/Longitude: +3813356/-09420326

Downstream Monitoring
¼ mile below outfall on Mound Branch.
Legal Description: Instream #2 – (downstream) – NE ¼, Sec. 5, T39N, R31W

Upstream Monitoring
Mound Branch above plant.
Legal Description: Instream #1 – (upstream) – SE ¼, NE ¼, Sec. 34, T40N, R31W

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

The permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall(s) with serial number(s) as specified in the application for this permit. The final effluent limitations shall become effective upon issuance and remain in effect until expiration of the permit. Such discharges shall be controlled, limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

OUTFALL NUMBER AND EFFLUENT PARAMETER(S)	UNITS	FINAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS			MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
		DAILY MAXIMUM	WEEKLY AVERAGE	MONTHLY AVERAGE	MEASUREMENT FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE
Outfall #001						
Flow	MGD	*		*	twice/week	24 hr. estimate
Ammonia as N	mg/L				once/month	grab
(May to October)		4.5		2.25		
(November to March)		7.0		3.55		
Biochemical Oxygen Demand$_5$**	mg/L		10	10	once/week	24 hr. comp.
Total Suspended Solids**	mg/L		15	15	once/week	24 hr. comp.
pH – Units	SU	***		***	once/week	grab
MONITORING REPORTS SHALL BE SUBMITTED MONTHLY; THE FIRST REPORT IS DUE October 28, 2004.						
Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Test	% Survival	See Special Conditions			once/year	24 hr. comp.
MONITORING REPORTS SHALL BE SUBMITTED ANNUALLY; THE FIRST REPORT IS DUE October 28, 2005.						
Outfalls #002 & #003						
Flow	MGD	*		*	once/year	grab
Biochemical Oxygen Demand$_5$**	mg/L		45		once/year	grab
Total Suspended Solids**	mg/L		45		once/year	grab
pH – Units	SU	***		***	once/year	grab
MONITORING REPORTS SHALL BE SUBMITTED ANNUALLY; THE FIRST REPORT IS DUE October 28, 2005.						
Instream Monitoring (Upstream #1 and Downstream #2: 0.25 miles downstream of outfall)						
Flow	CFS	*		*	once/month	24 hr. estimate
Biochemical Oxygen Demand$_5$	mg/L	*		*	once/month	grab
Temperature	°C	*		*	once/month	grab
pH Units	SU	*		*	once/month	grab
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	*		*	once/month	grab
Nitrate and Nitrite as N	mg/L	*		*	once/month	grab
Ammonia as N	mg/L	*		*	once/month	grab
Velocity	ft/s	*		*	once/month	grab
MONITORING REPORTS SHALL BE SUBMITTED MONTHLY; THE FIRST REPORT IS DUE October 28, 2004. THERE SHALL BE NO DISCHARGE OF FLOATING SOLIDS OR VISIBLE FOAM IN OTHER THAN TRACE AMOUNTS.						

B. STANDARD CONDITIONS

IN ADDITION TO SPECIFIED CONDITIONS STATED HEREIN, THIS PERMIT IS SUBJECT TO THE ATTACHED Parts I, II & III STANDARD CONDITIONS DATED October 1, 1980 and August 15, 1994, AND HEREBY INCORPORATED AS THOUGH FULLY SET FORTH HEREIN.

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (continued)

* Monitoring requirement only.
** This facility is required to meet a removal efficiency of 85% or more.
*** pH is measured in pH units and is not to be averaged. The pH is limited to the range of 6.0-9.0 pH units.

C. SPECIAL CONDITIONS

1. This permit may be reopened and modified, or alternatively revoked and reissued, to:
   (a) Comply with any applicable effluent standard or limitation issued or approved under Sections 301(b)(2)(C) and (D), 304(b)(2), and 307(a) (2) of the Clean Water Act, if the effluent standard or limitation so issued or approved:
      (1) contains different conditions or is otherwise more stringent than any effluent limitation in the permit; or
      (2) controls any pollutant not limited in the permit.
   (b) Incorporate new or modified effluent limitations or other conditions, if the result of a waste load allocation study, toxicity test or other information indicates changes are necessary to assure compliance with Missouri's Water Quality Standards.
   (c) Incorporate new or modified effluent limitations or other conditions if, as the result of a watershed analysis, a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) limitation is developed for the receiving waters which are currently included in Missouri's list of waters of the state not fully achieving the state's water quality standards, also called the 303(d) list.

   The permit as modified or reissued under this paragraph shall also contain any other requirements of the Clean Water Act then applicable.

2. All outfalls must be clearly marked in the field.

3. Changes in Discharges of Toxic Substances

   The permittee shall notify the Director as soon as it knows or has reason to believe:
   (a) That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge of any toxic pollutant which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels:"
      (1) One hundred micrograms per liter (100 µg/L);
      (2) Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 µg/L) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/L) for 2,5 dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4, 6-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/L) for antimony;
      (3) Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for the pollutant in the permit application;
      (4) The level established in Part A of the permit by the Director.
   (b) That they have begun or expect to begin to use or manufacture as an intermediate or final product or byproduct any toxic pollutant, which was not reported in the permit application.

4. Sludge and Biosolids Use For Domestic Wastewater Treatment Facilities
   (a) Permittee shall comply with the pollutant limitations, monitoring, reporting, and other requirements in accordance with the attached permit Standard Conditions.
   (b) If sludge is not removed by a contract hauler, permittee is authorized to land apply biosolids. Permit Standard Conditions, Part III shall apply to the land application of biosolids. Permittee shall notify the department at least 180 days prior to the planned removal of biosolids. The department may require submittal of a biosolids management plan for department review and approval as determined appropriate on a case-by-case basis.

C. SPECIAL CONDITIONS (continued)

5. Water Quality Standards
   (a) Discharges to waters of the state shall not cause a violation of water quality standards rule under 10 CSR 20-7.031, including both specific and general criteria.
   (b) General Criteria. The following general water quality criteria shall be applicable to all waters of the state at all times including mixing zones. No water contaminant, by itself or in combination with other substances, shall prevent the waters of the state from meeting the following conditions:

      (1) Waters shall be free from substances in sufficient amounts to cause the formation of putrescent, unsightly or harmful bottom deposits or prevent full maintenance of beneficial uses;
      (2) Waters shall be free from oil, scum and floating debris in sufficient amounts to be unsightly or prevent full maintenance of beneficial uses;
      (3) Waters shall be free from substances in sufficient amounts to cause unsightly color or turbidity, offensive odor or prevent full maintenance of beneficial uses;
      (4) Waters shall be free from substances or conditions in sufficient amounts to result in toxicity to human, animal or aquatic life;
      (5) There shall be no significant human health hazard from incidental contact with the water;
      (6) There shall be no acute toxicity to livestock or wildlife watering;
      (7) Waters shall be free from physical, chemical or hydrologic changes that would impair the natural biological community;
      (8) Waters shall be free from used tires, car bodies, appliances, demolition debris, used vehicles or equipment and solid waste as defined in Missouri's Solid Waste Law, section 260.200, RSMo, except as the use of such materials is specifically permitted pursuant to section 260.200-260.247.

6. Permittee will cease discharge by connection to areawide wastewater treatment system within 90 days of notice of its availability.

7. Report as no-discharge when a discharge does not occur during the report period.

8. Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) tests shall be conducted as follows:

SUMMARY OF WET TESTING FOR THIS PERMIT					
OUTFALL	A.E.C.%	LIMIT	FREQUENCY	SAMPLE TYPE	MONTH
#001	100%	No Significant Mortality	Annually	24 hr. composite	July

   (a) Test Schedule and Follow-Up Requirements

      (1) Perform a single-dilution test in the months and at the frequency specified above. If the effluent passes the test, do not repeat the test until the next test period.
      Submit test results along with complete copies of the test reports as received from the laboratory within 30 calendar days of availability to the WPP, Water Quality Section, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, MO 65102.

      (2) If the effluent fails the test, a multiple dilution test shall be performed within 30 calendar days, and biweekly thereafter, until one of the following conditions are met:

C. SPECIAL CONDITIONS (continued)

8. Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) (continued)

(a) THREE CONSECUTIVE MULTIPLE-DILUTION TESTS PASS. No further tests need to be performed until next regularly scheduled test period.
(b) A TOTAL OF THREE MULTIPLE-DILUTION TESTS FAIL.

(a) Test Schedule and Follow-Up Requirements (continued)

(3) The permittee shall submit a summary of all test results for the test series along with complete copies of the test reports as received from the laboratory to the WPP, Planning Section, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, MO 65102 within 14 calendar days of the third failed test.

(4) Additionally, the following shall apply upon failure of the third test: A toxicity identification evaluation (TIE) or toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE) is automatically triggered. The permittee shall contact WPP, Planning Section to ascertain as to whether a TIE or TRE is appropriate . The permittee shall submit a plan for conducting a TIE or TRE to the Planning Section of the WPP within 60 calendar days of the date of DNR's direction to perform either a TIE or TRE. This plan must be approved by DNR before the TIE or TRE is begun. A schedule for completing the TIE or TRE shall be established in the plan approval.

(5) Upon DNR's approval, the TIE/TRE schedule may be modified if toxicity is intermittent during the TIE/TRE investigations. A revised WET test schedule may be established by DNR for this period.

(6) If a previously completed TIE has clearly identified the cause of toxicity, additional TIEs will not be required as long as effluent characteristics remain essentially unchanged and the permittee is proceeding according to a DNR approved schedule to complete a TRE and reduce toxicity. Regularly scheduled WET testing as required in the permit, without the follow-up requirements, will be required during this period.

(7) All failing test results shall be reported to WPCP, Planning Section, P.O. Box 176, Jefferson City, MO 65102within 14 calendar days of the availability of the results.

(8) When WET test sampling is required to run over one DMR period, each DMR report shall contain information generated during the reporting period.

(9) Submit a concise summary of all test results with the annual report.

(b) PASS/FAIL procedure and effluent limitations:

(1) To pass a single-dilution test, mortality observed in the AEC test concentration shall not be significantly different (at the 95% confidence level; $p = 0.05$) than that observed in the upstream receiving-water control sample. The appropriate statistical tests of significance will be those outlined in the most current USEPA acute toxicity manual or those specified by the MDNR.

C. SPECIAL CONDITIONS (continued)

8. Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) (continued)

(2) To pass a multiple-dilution test:

(a) the computed percent effluent at the edge of the zone of initial dilution, Acceptable Effluent Concentration (AEC), must be less than three-tenths (0.3) of the LC_{50} concentration for the most sensitive of the test organisms; or,
(b) all dilutions equal to or greater than the AEC must be nontoxic. Failure of one multiple-dilution test is an effluent limit violation.

(c) Test Conditions

(1) Test Type: Acute Static non-renewal

(2) Test species: Ceriodaphnia dubia and Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow). Organisms used in WET testing shall come from cultures reared for the purpose of conducting toxicity tests and cultured in a manner consistent with the most current USEPA guidelines. All test animals shall be cultured as described in the most current edition of Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms.

(3) Test period: 48 hours at the "Acceptable Effluent Concentration" (AEC) specified above.

(4) When dilutions are required, upstream receiving stream water shall be used as dilution water. If upstream water is unavailable or if mortality in the upstream water exceeds 10%, "reconstituted" water will be used as dilution water. Procedures for generating reconstituted water will be supplied by the MDNR upon request.

(5) Single-dilution tests will be run with:
(a) Effluent at the AEC concentration;
(b) 100% receiving-stream water (if available), collected upstream of the outfall at a point beyond any influence of the effluent; and
(c) reconstituted water.

(6) Multiple-dilution tests will be run with:
(a) 100%, 50%, 25%, 12.5%, and 6.25% effluent, unless the AEC is less than 25% effluent, in which case dilutions will be 4 times the AEC, two times the AEC, AEC, 1/2 AEC and 1/4 AEC;
(b) 100% receiving-stream water (if available), collected upstream of the outfall at a point beyond any influence of the effluent; and
(c) reconstituted water.

(7) If reconstituted-water control mortality for a test species exceeds 10%, the entire test will be rerun.

SUMMARY OF TEST METHODOLOGY FOR WHOLE-EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTS

Whole-effluent-toxicity test required in NPDES permits shall use the following test conditions when performing single or multiple dilution methods. Any future changes in methodology will be supplied to the permittee by the Missouri Department of Natural Resources (MDNR). Unless more stringent methods are specified by the DNR, the procedures shall be consistent with the most current edition of Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms,

Test conditions for Ceriodaphnia dubia:

Test duration:	48 h
Temperature:	25 ± 1°C Temperatures shall not deviate by more than 3°C during the test.
Light Quality:	Ambient laboratory illumination
Photoperiod:	16 h light, 8 h dark
Size of test vessel:	30 mL (minimum)
Volume of test solution:	15 mL (minimum)
Age of test organisms:	<24 h old
No. of animals/test vessel:	5
No. of replicates/concentration:	4
No. of organisms/concentration:	20 (minimum)
Feeding regime:	None (feed prior to test)
Aeration:	None
Dilution water:	Upstream receiving water; if no upstream flow, synthetic water modified to reflect effluent hardness.
Endpoint:	Pass/Fail (Statistically significant Mortality when compared to upstream receiving water control or synthetic control if upstream water was not available at $p \leq 0.05$)
Test acceptability criterion:	90% or greater survival in controls

Test conditions for (Pimephales promelas):

Test duration:	48 h
Temperature:	25 ± 1°C Temperatures shall not deviate by more than 3°C during the test.
Light Quality:	Ambient laboratory illumination
Photoperiod:	16 h light/ 8 h dark
Size of test vessel:	250 mL (minimum)
Volume of test solution:	200 mL (minimum)
Age of test organisms:	1-14 days (all same age)
No. of animals/test vessel:	10
No. of replicates/concentration:	4 (minimum) single dilution method 2 (minimum) multiple dilution method
No. of organisms/concentration:	40 (minimum) single dilution method 20 (minimum) multiple dilution method
Feeding regime:	None (feed prior to test)
Aeration:	None, unless DO concentration falls below 4.0 mg/L; rate should not exceed 100 bubbles/min.
Dilution water:	Upstream receiving water; if no upstream flow, synthetic water modified to reflect effluent hardness.
Endpoint:	Pass/Fail (Statistically significant Mortality when compared to upstream receiving water control or synthetic control if upstream water was not available at $p \leq 0.05$)
Test Acceptability criterion:	90% or greater survival in controls